Our Lancaster Correspo

LANCASTER, Pa., June 24, 1851. The Whig State Convention-The Resolutions-The Detate on the Fugitive Slave Law-The Nominations-The Unities and Divisions of the Party-The Prospect, &c.

The Whig State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Casal Commissioner, and five Judges for the Supreme Court, assembled here to-day. All the counties were represented according to their strength in the Legislature of the State, with the exception of one or two absentee delegates. The importance of the convention is not confined to the State. From the very generally anticipated fact of the formal or substantial nomination of General Scott for the Presidency, this assemblage has very naturally attracted the attention of the whole Union, of all parties, in all the States; and from another fact anticipated, that the convention would evade the endorsement of the Fugitive Slave law, in order to harmonize with General Johnston and the position of General Scott on the slavery question, the importance of the proceedings in th Court House, to-day, can hardly be exaggerated in reference to future political results.

Passing by the temporary organization of the morning, we come to the

Passing by the temporary organization of the morning, we come to the AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock.

The Gemmittee on Organization reported the officers for the government of the convention, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Ewing, on taking the chair, delivered him self of a good whig speech on the State policy of Governor Johnston, extolling it very highly, and condemning the free trade policy of the national government, as exemplified in the turiff act of 1846, as the most disastrous policy to Pennsylvania—stopping her manufactories, and filling the streets of her cities with British railroad iron, while her iron forges and furnaces were lying idle. This is the fore cities with British railroad iron, while her iron forges, farnaces and foundries, and brings the sheriff, only, abundant employment. Free trade, with the sheriff at the back door, was not the policy of Pennsylvania. The chairman spoke of the importance of the nominations to be made, and of the necessity of putting forward such men as would command the support and confidence of the people. On motion of Hon. Connellus Darragh, a committee of thirty-three was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, from which, after the lapse of an hour or so, a series of resolutions were reported. In the interval, Mr. Johnston was re-nominated by acclamation, and a committee was appointed to wait on him, and bring him up to the Convention.

The resolutions adopted will have been published in the Haradd. For the purpose of illuminating the debate on the fugitive question, we give the resolutions again, which relate to the compromises:—

1. Resolved. That the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the whigs.

7. Resolved. That an unalterable determination to maintain the supremacy of the constitution and laws, has

6. Resolved. That the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the whigs.

7. Resolved, That an unalterable determination to maintain the supremacy of the constitution and laws, has been, and is now, one of our cardinal doctrines; and that, while others have faitered, the history of the whig party demonstrates that, in the storms of adversity, or in the sunshine of prosperity, this guiding star of our country's hope has never been dimmed by its action or council.

8. Resolved. That the opinions of our worthy State Executive on this subject, as expressed in his last annual message, meet the cordial approval of this Convention, and express the views of our constituents.

Upon their face these resolutions seem plausible enough; but while the general declaration of respect for the adjustment measures has met with a very earnest opposition, the endorsement of the views of Governor Johnston, as expressed in his message, is about equal to the adoption of the frees oil platform.

Mr. J. M. Scorr, of Philadelphia, a conservative, was not satisfied with these vague avowals of adhea on to the compresses.

Mr. J. M. Scott, of Philadelphia, a conservative, was not satisfied with these vague avowals of adhesion to the compromises. He wished to see if the convention were in favor of or opposed to the Fugitive law; and, accordingly, Mr. Scott asked for the reading of the eighth resolution, as it appeared in the original draft, but which was stricken out by the committee.

The Chair—Will the gentleman write it out, so that we may have it in a definite shape?

Mr. Scott—It is merely with a view to save time

The CHAIR—Will the gentleman write it out, so that we may have it in a definite shape?

Mr Scorr—It is merely with a view to save time that I propose to read the resolution from the report of the committee. It is still upon the paper, though rejected by the majority of the committee. The resolution was copied off by the Secretary, for the gentleman submitting it.

Mr. Scorr then offered it, as an addition to the catalogue of the committee, to come in as the eighth resosolution, to wit:—

Resolved, That the provision of the constitution for the rendition of fugitives held to service or la-

for the rendition of furitives held to service or la-bor, demands, and shall receive from our party, a faithful, unequivocal, and manly support. (Cheers and hisses mingled together. Several persons, in various quarters of the house, jumped up and

tion.)
After several other motions simultaneously to lay it on the table.
Mr. Darragh suggested that it would expedite business to withdraw the resolution till the report of the committee was adopted.
Mr. Scorr declined to act on the suggestion.
Mr. Calk—I have been out on a committee. I did not hear the resolutions reported from the committee on that subject. I expect to swear by their resolutions, but I should like to hear them read before I take the oath; don't know what they are. I suppose they go for the constitution—that's plain sailing—and for the Union; and, perhaps, for the compromises. At all events, I suppose we all go for the American eagle. (Laughter.)
The resolutions were again read, and again hissed and applauded.

The resolutions were again read, and again hissed and applauded.

Mr. Beill, of Berks, called for the reading of the resolution proposed to be added to the list, to wit: that relating to the Fugitive Slave law, offered by r. Scott.
The resolution was again read, amidst mingled

Motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Scorr rose to a question of order. He had not surrendered the floor when the gentleman from Eerks (Mr. Harper,) moved to lay his resolution on

The question was debated; but at length all mo-The question was debated; but at length all motions interfering with Mr. Scott were withdrawn, and his right to the floor conceded by the Chair.

Mr. Scott then said he had a few words to submit upon his motion. When the committee were no stairs, a series of resolutions were offered. (Order, order.) He should try to preserve order. The resolutions offered were not his; nor was the resolution stricken out. He could, therefore, arge it the more freely upon the convention, coinciding, as it did, with his sentiments; and it would be the more strongly recommended if its author's name were known, or could be made known under the rule.

Mr. Scott read the resolution. It was a little more known, or could be made known under the rule. Mr. Scott read the resolution. It was a little more explicit than the fifth, sixth and seventh resolutions; it declares our full, frank, and manly support to the law of the land. It does not assert that this law, or any law, shall not or cannot be improved, but that, when we find a law on the starute book we shall yield to it not a dilatory obelience, not a relustant or equivocal support, but a full, frank, and manly obelience, according to this resolution. Whoever is the author, I thank him fer it. It will give great satisfaction to my section

dience, not a relustant or equivocal support, but a full, frank, and manly obedience, according to this resolution. Wheever is the author, I thank him for it. It will give great satisfaction to my section of the State; but, if not adopted, we shall miss it very much. Pass it, and we shall enter heartily into the October canvass. He knew that this resolution would carry the whole ticket, from first to disaffection, or at least to apathy, in the whigs, a source of grief and mortification. It might lead to disaffection, or at least to apathy, in the whig ranks; and apathy was often more disastrous than open antipathy. He was willing, however, to abide by a vote of the body.

Mr. Puntance, of Butler, had an amendment to offer, which he had drawn up on his knees while the gentleman from Philadelphia was speaking. He thought it would harmonize the convention, and be acceptable to the feelings of a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania. He asked the reading of the resolution of Mr. Scott; after which he moved to amend it by adding to it the following—but that we will avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity for the South, it shall be cure the rights of poperty of the South, it shall be care to declare obe dence to the Fugitive law, protempore; but also to declare that the law shall be amended, and that this fasture of the constitution shall only be observed by the Pennsylvania whig party permanulty, as an act of reciprocity for protection to saaf and iron. In other words, Mr. Purviance proposed to sell the allegiance of the whig party in the Fagitive law for a little more bounty upon her share of the compromise.]

Mr. Scorr observed that his resolution said taking about any law. It simply declared a full and manly shedience to a certain provision of the constitution.

Mr. Purviance—The resolution has reforence to

PURSUANCE-The resolution has reference to Scorr-No, sir, it has reference only to the

Mr. C. Dankan suggested that the fifth, sixth, and seventh resolutions covered the whole constitutional ground. There was no necessity for this resolution of the gentleman from Philadelphia. We can be obedient to the constitution without base subserviency to the South. This act for the restoration of fugitive slaves is a law of the land; but it is not a perfect law. The bankrupt has, at one time, demanded our respectful obedience; but that did not prevent its early repeal. It was perfectly immaterial, in point of fact, however, whether this resolution were passed or not; but it was not necessary to strengthen the other resolutions of loyalty, and obedience to the laws.

Mr. C. C. SCILLYAN was opposed to the resolution and the amendment. The amendment made the resolution a fittle better; but he was opposed to both. Are not the resolutions of loyalty to the constitution and the laws enough? or what has come over us that we shall now begin to basely truskle to the South, and to bus down to the power of slavery! (Cherrs, hisses and applause.) What have been the principles of the whig party of Pennsylvania heretofore? Always freedom—always sympathising with those natural desires and feelings of the State; they are in favor of the emancipation of every human being who is a slave. An! yet the gentleman from Philadelphia, the city of Brotherly Love! We know what are the feelings of the State; they are in favor of the emancipation of every human being who is a slave. An! yet the gentleman from Philadelphia proposes a bold, frank and manly obedience to this law.

It picks up the fugiiwe on a certificate; it saddlet the treasury with the expense of sending him away, where he may or may nor get a trial of his right to liberty. I should like to see my friend from Philadelphia, but on such apprehensions had eve stirred the broad bosom of the State. We might path up a string of Southern resolutions that would help some in the city and county of Philadelphia; but no such apprehensions had eve attributed to suffice. But to come

for it. But he was entirely indifferent whether this additional resolution were passed or not; but he thought it entirely useless.

THE SPEECH OF THE DAY.

Hon. A. J. OGLE—Mr. President, what brought us here? Who are we? We are, I take it, the picked men—the king bees, of Pennsylvania. (Laughter.) The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania has called us here, at Lancaster, on this 21th of June, to nominate a candidate for Governor. Well, we have done that. And to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Well, we expect to do that. And five able men, learned and competent in the law, just and upright, as candidates for Supreme Judges. Well, that's our business. And what are we doing now? Running adrift on the nigger question, as sure as you're born. (Laughter.) What is Pennsylvania? She is the keystone of the Union. And what is this Union? It is the proudest republic that ever the sun shone upon—the very proudest. And shall we light a faggot to destroy this Union? No, sir, never with the consent of the people that I represent. I am a whig—a democratic whig—so democratic that I am sometimes mistaken for a locofoco. I am a whig, and I go for the constitution as it is, and the Union as it is, all the time. Gentlemen, what is slavery? My constituents, without any merit of my own, sent me to Congress. Well, I like to keep my word particularly, as the Dutchman said, when I give it in writin. (Laughter.) I did give my word. I did give it in writin. Laughter.) Hat fell you how I felt—it was like the man in Ohio who was riding through the woods one night. He got sleepy, and he thought he would lay down awhile; but he first secured his horse by hitching him to his leg. When the man began to snore, the horse became alarmed, and sprung off through the woods, dragging our friend by the leg. "And," said he, "the critter didn't make two jumps before I found I was wrong hitched." (Immense laughter.) Mr. President, so it was with me. I was wrong hitched. Now, sir, I go for the laws of the land, and for the American eagle. And land, and for the American eagle. And will you here destroy the proudest fabric ever raised by mortal hands! Will you sell out your interest for about the value of three thousand abolition votes! (Applause.) Pass this resolution, endorsing the Fugitive law, and you can elect Johnston by a larger majority than we have ever had in the State—that is, perhaps. (Laughter.) But what is the whig doctrine, or the whig platform? Gen. Harrison, on his deathbed, endeavored to impress it upon John Tyler, that prince of hypocrites. Just stick up to the "true principles of the government," and you will secure Rill Johnston a mighty big vote in our county, for one. Let us do this, and never mind the underground current. There is an under-ground current a running pretty strong, in all this business. I am a subterranean myself. But what do I care for your Philadelphia collector, or the Custom House, or any body eise, so that whig principles are sustained by the great whig party? "And who safraid," said the fellow at the time of Noah's ark, "I believe we shan't have much of a shower after all." (Laughter.) And what have we to do with the Gettysburg tapeworm, the buck-shot man? Have not these questions been adjusted? (Great laughter.) Well, they have—(laughter)—"principles and not men," is the true motto. One man is as good as another, and a damned sight better. (General laughter.) Then, gentlemen, let us stand by the Union, the constitution, and the American eagle, and the whig party may defy the world. Let us sustain the proud fabric of our forefathers, diregarding the few fanatics here in Lancaster, or elsewhere in the State; and when Gabriel blows his trumpet, we, who have been faithful to the sheltering wings of the great American eagle, will be pronounced the soundest men. Mr. President, I am done. (General applause.)

Mr. M'Combs, of Lawrence, was opposed to this additional resolution, or to any truckling to the South. After the course which the whig party of the State has pursued on this question, shall we now, like the l

After the course which the wing party of the State has pursued on this question, shall we now, like the locofocos, backwater! The whigs of the western counties would never submit to be traded away to the South. The little county of Lawrence will give as good a vote as Somereet, upon a regular and independent whig platform.

Mr. Onle-Yes, she has done it heretofore, especially the state of the

Mr. Ogle—Yes, she has done it beretofore, especially if there was a free soiler running.

Mr. M'Comis—Yes, give us the true whig policy, and we can do it egain.

Mr. Ogle—Well, I haven't got much money, but I would like to bet a cool hundred on that. (Laughter—erics of "order.")

Mr. Purviance pleaded the policy of mutual protection between the North and South, contending that if the North gave ten dollars a head for every slave recaptured for the South, they ought to be willing to allow ten dollars a ton on pig metal. He proceeded to enlarge upon the sufferings of Pennsylvania from the tariff of '45, and the duty of the whig party to protect her great interests, while they are protecting the negro proper-y of the South. If some men were to talk less of disunion, and come more to practical issues, it would be more to the interests of the people.

Mr. Boyer, of Montgomery, thought the amend-

would be more to the interests of the people.

Mr. Boyer, of Montgomery, thought the amendment of the delegate from Philadelphia ill-advised.

The people of Montgomery county were a law-abiding, Union-loving people, but they loved freedom, and hated slavery. He wished to avoid all appearance, then, of subservience or truckling to the South. But he was opposed to the protection of Southern property in exchange for protection of Northern interests, as proposed by the gentleman from Butler. He was not willing to barter flesh and blood for dellars and cents.

Mr. Bell. called for the previous question on the resolutions.

resolutions.

That will not help you. The vote will come upon

That will not help the amendment.

The Chair.—It requires twelve men to second the call for the previous question.

Voices.—Hope the debate will go on. Don't gag us. This is no gag, by G-d, for you have had

us. This is no gag, by the the syes and noes. The twelve men stood up, and the ayes and noes. The twelve men stood up, and the ayes and noes. ere called.

A point of order was raised whether the question could occur on the amendments, or on the resolu-

The Chain decided, that if the previous question was adopted, the main question would be on the resolutions reported by the committee, and that all amendments would be cut off.

Mr. Sanderson appealed from the decision of the chair; but after debating the question for some time, the appeal was withdrawn. After further conversation

The CHAIR announced the vote to be upon the revious question.

Mr Sandenson hoped the Chair would explain

Mr. Sanderson hoped the Chair would explain the effect of this vote.

The Chair said that the effect of the vote would be to cut off all debate, and to bring the convention directly to a vote upon the resolutions offered by the committee, to the exclusion of all amendments.

Mr. Sanderson called for the ayes and noes, and the result was, 71 to 48 in favor of the previous question.

question.

[It seems that a mere majority is sufficient for the previous question, in Pennsylvania]

The Chark stated the question to be on the reso-

A VOICE—Well, I call the ayes and noes. I san't vote for such a compromise with free soil as

can't vote for such a compromise with resolutions were that.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were passed, 92 to 27.

Mr. Loosus, of the committee, announced that the Governor would wait upon the convention at eight o'clock.

The convention then proceeded to receive nominations for Canal Commissioner, and five Supreme Indians.

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NIGHT MEETING—SPECH OF GOV. JOHNSTON.

At eight o'clock, the convention adjourned to a meeting out of doors, in front of the Court House, with the Governor. He was mounted upon a platform, and at once proceeded to speak to the people, there being some three or four thousand of them in the street. The Governor is consistent. It was the exact substance of most of his speeches for the last three years. He urged the importance of good men for Canal Commissioner and Judges; he defended his own State policy, came down particularly heavy upon the ruinous ani oppressive tariff act of 1846; and on the Compromise measures, he admitted his objections to the Fugitive Slave law; and while he should respect it as the law, he looked forward with confidence to its modification. It was not, of necessity, a perfect law; but, like many other laws, it was subject to amendment. There is a law of Pennsylvania to prevent kidnapping, which operated, of course, to the advantage of runnway slaves. This law the Legislature at the last session repealed; but the Governor failed to sign the bill. He said it was because it was not presented to him until the last hour of the session; but he did not say whether he had time enough or not, in that last hour, to sign it. The failure has, no doubt, been to his advantage with the free soil people; and, in fact, it was a clever thing, because the election will have to occur before he can be called upon again to sign it. Upon the whole, the position of Governor Johnston is about the same, or not much better, than that of Seward; for if the former is not so ultra against slavery, he is far more impracticable on the tariff question, being just about 20 years behind the time.

Mr. Ogle, after the Governor, made another very happy speech, and was followed by Mr. Kilinger, in a very shrewd and earnest exhortation. He declared that Scott was nominated by the whigs to counteract the influen

LAST DAY.

JUNE 25, 1851. The convention to-day were occupied almost exclusively in the selection of caudidates for Canal Commissioner and the five Judges. John Strehm, of Lancaster, for the Canal Commissioner, defeated the original caucus candidate of the Scott majority, Mr. Lawrence; and the East against the West were also victorious upon the Judges, especially upon the fifth, the contest being narrowed down to Jessup and Buffington, in which, after a very tight fit, the Western man, Buffington, was defeated. A motion to strike out the sixth resolution—that is, pressing a general acquiescence in the measures of the slavery adjustment—was made, but not agreed to. Several free soliish whig delegates defined their opposition to the resolution, expressing the greatest confi ience, at the same time, in Scott and Johnston, and the other nominations; and that was the end of the business on the slavery and Presidential question. The administration is complimented over the left—Webster gets the go-by—Scott is nominated on non-committal principles, to help Johnston out in his election—the Fugitive Slave law is substantially repudiated—and the President and his cabinet, in the South, may make the most of it. The great object here is to save Pennsylvania. That's all.

LANCASTER, June 24, 1851. The Whig Convention and its Doings-Administra tion Politely Tylerized-Re establishment of Gen. Taylor's Platform on the Slavery Question - En

Taylor's Platform on the Slavery Question - En-thusiasm for Scott, &c. &c.

The proceedings of the Whig Convention to-day, will, doubtless, cause a very considerable fluttering at Washington. The whig party of Pennsylvania have virtually, under cover of a back-handed com-pliment, Tylerized the administration, dicarded the Fugitive Slave law, and nominated Gen. Scottupon the noncommittal platform of Gen. Taylor. But. in every other respect, and particularly upon the tariff question, the new declaration of whig princi-ples, State and national, is fully up to the standard of Henry Clay. It is a stiff, rigid, whig platform, upon the old model of that of 1844, with the adlition of a free soil application of the Fugitive

The nomination of Gov. Johnson for re-election, to day, was truly enthusiastic and unanimous; there is no question of his being, by all odds, the most available man for the whigs. The reception of the name of Gen. Scott was, also, considerably uproar-

name of Gen. Scott was, also, considerably uproarious, nor can there be any mistake about his being the man fer Pennsylvania, above all other men, for the grand set-to of the presidential canvass.

The resolutions from the committee on the subject, were, of course, out and dried; but, when reported, it appeared that the most important one at this crisis, endorsing and fully pledging the whig party to the faithful support of the Fugitive Slave iaw, had been suffocated in committee. It was not digestible; it was tso much—entirely too much for the convention to swallow, especially when it placed Gen. Scott and Gov. Johnson both in a very awkward predicament. Mr. Scott, of Philadelphia, in convention, made a very bold attempt to restore the resolution to the catalogue; he pleaded hard for standing up to the constitution, explicitly and frankly, and without equivocation; but it was no go. It was not the thing. Mr. Scott, Mr. Sanderson, and their Philadelphia detachment of Custom-House conservatives, were put to silence by the argument of Loomis. Darragh and others showing that son, and their Philadelphia detachment of Custom-liouse conservatives, were put to silence by the argu-ment of Loomis, Darragh and others, showing that the recolutions of the committee covered everything, and that to descend to the particular specification of obesience to the Fugitive Slave law, would be basely truckling to the South. The Fugitive Slave resolution was, therefore, ruled out by the previous question, 71 to 48, and the committee's resolutions were adopted, 92 to 27, about the proportion be-tween the friends of Scott, and of Fillmore and Webster.

The whig platform of Pennsylvania, for 1852, in-cludes Gen. Scott, a high protective tariff, and hos-

ween the friends of Scott, and of Fillmore and Webster.

The whig platform of Pennsylvania, for 1852, includes Gen. Scott, a high protective tariff, and hostility to the Fugitive Slave law. The three or four thousand abolitionists in the State had to be appeared, the non-committal policy on slavery worked bandromely in 1818, as did also the high protective policy in Pennsylvania. Why not again, particularly when the sheriff is at large selling out the iron furraces, foundries and forger all over the State, on account of the delaye of British iron poured into the country under the act of 1846, and sold under the smeke of the Pennsylvania manufactories, at prices which break them down! From the resolutions and in the speeches of the day, it is very evident, unavailing as it must be, that a protective tariff will be made a leading object in the ensuing canvars by the whigs. It may be preposterously absuid to expect a better tariff than that of 1816, while it works so well for the treasury; but there is a very large proportion of the working classes of this State who are dependent on the iron or coal business, and he who most boldly advocates their interests is the man for them.

The whig candidate for Governor, the whig nomine for the Presidency, and the whig platform, as laid down by this convention; are, no doubt, the most available for Pennsylvania that could have been relected. If Johnston can be re elected, it is upon his schedule of 1848. If the whigs can carry Pennsylvania at all, it is only with a military hero of such grand achievements as shall be sufficient to colipse the somewhat rusty glory of democratic principles; and this military hero's popularity will be wanted to help out the Governor as in 1848.

A very prominent object of the nomination of Scott, is to give Gov. Johnston the benefit of his mane in the State elections this fall. Mr. Kellinger, in his out-of-doors peech at the Court House, to night, declared that as the Reading Convention had made all their nominations for the benefit of Janes E

How it is to work, is yet to be illustrated. It is hardly to be expected that the administration, or its recipients of patronage, will enter very choerfully into the fight for the Governor; nor do the abolitionists appear to be conciliated with the equivocal resolutions on the constitution and the laws. It would seem to be inevitable, that the doings of this convention must work to distract the whigs in this State, and to destroy the party in every Southern State in the Union.

Gen. Soott, it is distinctly foreshadowed, will be the whig candidate for '52; that he will be non-committal on slavery and the Fugitive Slave law, and that if he is nominated, it will be by the North, against the South, and the whigs of the South. It is also probable that this may lead to the putting up, in the South, of a Union candidate by the whigs and Union democrats, and that Webster or Fillmore may be the man. At all events, this Whig State Convention has largely increased the chances for a serub race in 1852.

The whigs here seem to be confident of su cess; with here and there a m in who says that Fillmore and Webster have been d—d badly treated; but, upon the whole, they seem to believe that Fillmore is a good soul, and will submit; and, as for Webster, he never would answer for Pennsylvania—being not only no soldier, but opposed always to the war. More to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 26, 1851. The Convention dispersed with a distinct presenting of defeat in October. The bringing of General Scott into the contest, to help Governor Johnston, is a bac sign—indelicate to the administration, and impolitic but with the defeat of Governor Johnston, it is expected by a few silly people that General Scott will decline Webster is out of the question in Pennsylvania.

EXAMINATION OF TWO OF THE MURDERERS.

[From the Detroit (Mich) Advertiser, June 21.]

The PEOPLE VS. H. D. MCCULDOH AND SAMER.

GRAHAM — The defendants in Court, June 10, 1851, in charge of Lyman Granger, deputy sheriff.

The defendants, by their counsel, pleaded not guilty. Samuel Bennet, sworm.—Says he knows defendants; they, at the head of about sixty Mormons, surrounded our house, on the 7th instant, on Beaver Island, (Bennet's kouse;) told us they came to arrest us, and if we did not surrender ourselves, they would take us, dead or alive; we shut the door, and told them we would not obey Mormon law, King Strang's law, or any other law, but the laws of our country; I caught up my shot gun, which was loaded with shot; my wife, who was very much alarmed and excited, took hold of it to wrest it from me, and in this struggle the gun was accidentally discharged; the Mormons then commenced to break in our house, and fred in at the window and door several shots; we managed to keep out of the way of the balls, until they at last brake in the door, and several of them came into the house and dragged my brother out doors, and then commenced to fire at him; he received five balls before he fell; during the time that they were firing at him, he raised uphis hands and implored them, in the name of the Almighty God, to spare his life; the defendants were giving orders to fire; they fired several shots at myself, and one nearly cut my hand off; my wife ran off towards her brother's house, nearly frantic, when they followed her and dragged her back to the house, and kicked and bruised her; they dragged my dead brether to the beach, and threw him into his own boat, and compelled me to go into it too; they then put sail to it, and conveyed us to the Halbor, before the Mormon Justice, who issued the warrants for us; my hand was bleeding during that time, and the most of the following night, during which time i was a prisoner; I fainted several times that night from loss of blood; that night I overheard Wm. McLeod say to McCul

stormons with my double-barrelled gun, if I had tried to; but I knew it would be of no use, as there were too many of them; I do not know whether any of the Mormons were wounded or not; think from the direction of the gun at the time, it could not wound any of them; we did not fire any other gun; my brother did not fire; the defendants were there; their intention was to kill us; the reason that they got out the warrant for us is, because we told the Mormon constable, three days before, that it would be no use for them to try to execute Mormon laws up there; that the people were bound not to obey them; we did not offer them any resistance; the man whom they were going to arrest then was about three miles from our house; we have not lived on our farm since last fall, for fear of being murdered by them.

I do kereby certify, that the above is a correct statement of the evidence of Samuel Bennet, in the case of the People vs. McCullogh and Graham, for

case of the People vs. McCullogh and Graham, for the murder of Thomas Report urder of Thomas Bennet. Chas. M. O'Malley, Justice of the Peace.

the murder of Thomas Bennet.

Chas. M. O'Malley, Justice of the Peace.

[Frem the Detroit (Mich.) Tribune June 23.]

There were ten more persons arrested and brought down from Beaver Island, yesterday, on the United States steamer Michigan, charged with an attempted robbery of the mail, armed with deadly weapons. There were fourteen witnesses brought down, at the expense of the United States, every one of whom is a witness for the defence—not one was brought down for the prosecution. The defendant Strang, and his counsel were carried up and brought back free of expense on board the Michigan. The depositions of about forty witnesses were taken on the island, some thirty of which were for the defence, free of expense to them. The Commissioner's Court sat twelve hours one day and nineteen hours the second—Commissioner Wilkins holding the Court, Mr. Bates appearing for the United States, and Col. McReynoids and Mr. Strang for the defendants. As there has been an attempt to prejudge the action of the District Attorney, and get up sympathy for the defendants, and give these arrests a party character, we deem it proper to state: the complaints made to the District Attorney all came from Mormons or State officers who are democrats. The grand jury that found the indictments were a majority of them democrats, and only made presentments, after a most putient examination. Without speaking of the evidence, we think the trial will show that the geventment officers would have been recreant to duty to have overlooked the complaints; and no prosecution was ever carried on with more courtesy or kindness toward the accused.

[From the Detroit Advertiver, June 24]

On Sunday last, the United States Marshal

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On Sunday last, the United States Marshal reached Detroit, having in his custody, Rice, Miller, Post, Brown, William Townsend, Asa B, Field, Seymour Page and Finley Page, who are under indictment with Strang, for making and passing counterfeit coin of the United States, and obstructing United States mails, and for stripping government land of timber. The steamer also brought down, at the expense of the government, thirteen witnesses for the prisoners.

The parties arrested are, or claim to be, important and influential men in the Mormon organization, holding various offices therein, such as a postles, high priests and elders. On the examination, it was sworn to, by Strang's witnesses, that he is a prophet, gifted by divine inspiration and clothed with miraculous powers, among which is the gift of prophecy. One of the witnesses, who calls hunself a High Priest, being under examination upon eath, in arswer to Strang's interrogatories, swore before the Commissioner that "he knew Strang to be a prophet of the earth, gifted, by divine inspiration, with miraculous powers, and endowed with divine grace;" that he (witness), as High Priest, had taken the covenant from St. James (Strang), by laying hands on the cross, and by signing it. And at this point the witness identified the "covet ant" referred to by him to be the haspbemous document heretedore published by us, in the testimony of Adams. This witness went on to say—"I believe Strang to be a prophet, witnes inspiration comes from tiod, like that of Irainh and the other proof Acans. This witness went on to say—"I believe String to be a prophet, whose inspiration comes from tood, like that of braish and the other pro-phets of old; and that he can forstell things of the foture; and that, ", ben inspired, he can speak from and translate unknown torgues." The witness added—"He revenis himself sometimes in the pre-sence of others; I have witnessed communications of inspiration between God and others, and would regard cuch communications as law." ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

Colonel Collier, late Collector of San Francis-

co, and the Government at Washington. Colonel Collier, late Collector of San Francisco, California, called upon us a day or two since, for the purpose of getting us to correct a mis-state ent which has been extensively circulated in the newspapers, to the effect that he is a defaulter to the overnment in a large amount. Colonel Collier denies the imputation in toto, and says that the only foundation for the mis-statement is the fact that, in his accounts with the government, several items, amounting to a considerable sum in the aggregate, have not, as yet, been allowed by the government—that their allowance has been sus-pended; but he has no doubt that in due time, when the Secretary of the Treasury shall be informed of all the circumstances connected with the administration of the Collectorship of San Francisco, all of these suspended items, as he termed them, will be allowed

Colonel Collier was appointed Collector of California, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year. As soon as he received his commission he proceeded to San Francisco, and on his arrival there he found three hundred and twelve vessels in port, on board of which were goeds to a very large amount. His predecessor, who acted under military authority, having left no books or records of his doings, Colonel Collier could not ascertain what cargoes had paid duties, and what had not. In this dilemma he exercised his best judgment, and the government secuses him of having collected twenty-seven thou-sand dollars too much. This was an error which was inseparable from the situation in which he was placed, having no books, having no assistance of any kind, and, consequently, having to act, not only as Collector, but as Marshal, Judge, Examiner, Ap-

praiser, and in almost every other capacity.

Much blame is attached to Col.Collier, for having forfeited a quantity of brandy which had been taken to San Francisco. The following are the circumstances under which the forfeiture was made: When he left Washington for San Francisco, a copy of the treaty of commerce between France and the United States was put into his hands. By that treaty, French merchants were not allowed to carry on any indirect trade with the United States, or to import into the United States the products of any country but their own. Soon after his arrival in there with goods and produce from Brazil, Chili. and other places. He inquired of his predecessor if he had heard of any change having been made in the treaty of commerce between the two countries and was answered in the negative. With the treaty before him-with a number of letters addressed to him by the American merchants, calling upon him to enforce the law, and with copies of protests issued by American Consuls at the places from which these goods were shipped, Col. Collier seized a large quantity of these goods, which he declared forfeited to the United States, but allowed the vessels to escape. In November of the same year, he wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject. and in the following April he received a reply to the effect that, in the month of July, an arrange-ment had been entered into with France, which allowed of the importation of goods in the manner in which they had been imported. Of course, Col. Collier could not have known of this modification of the treaty between the two countries. The responsibility of the proceeding, therefore, rests on the government, for not making him acquainted with the altered state of things at the earliest moment possible.

Col. Collier is also accused of not literally following the rules of the department in certain respects. He did not insist that cargoes should be landed within fifteen days after their arrival, as the law requires. Under the state of things which then existed in San Francisco, Col. Collier says he did not hesitate to say to the merchants that they might bond their goods on board of their own ships, so that they might not incur the expense of six dollars a ton for landing them, and fifteen dollars per month for each ton, for storage. Under this state of things he did not hesitate to disobey the practice in ordinary cases.

Among the suspended items of his account is or for a large sum which was expended for rent. Col. Collier was authorized by the Searctary of the Treasury to rent a building for a custom house. giving preference to one that was fire-proof. He solicited proposals for such a building as was required. He was offered one at \$7,000 a month, and another at \$10,000 per month. He leased the the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary disapproved of it at the end of four months, and he left it. A building which was offered to him at \$100,000 a year was then finished, and he leased it at \$3,000 a month, subject to the Secretary's approval. Of the rent for this building, \$28,000 i among the suspended items.

Another suspended item is for money expended in building a wharf. Col. Collier, as Collector, refused to receive a large quantity of unclaimed lumber; but Mr. Rodman, who was sent out as a special agent of the government, insisted that the merchants of San Francisco ought to have the same facilities extended to them as were enjoyed by merhants in other parts of the United States. He was obliged, therefore, to assume the keeping of this lumber, and having no place to store it, he was obliged to build a wharf for the purpose. By some means or other the wharf sank into the bay, and with it six or seven hundred tons weight of lumber. What was he to do under these circumstances ! He could not await instructions from Washington. He accordingly built another wharf, as rapidly as possible, and had the lumber taken out of the water, and piled up safely. The cost of this second whar

is not allowed. Another charge against Col. Collier is, that he did not make quarterly returns of the expenses of his office, and submit them to the Secretary of the Treasury. Under the circumstances which existed at the time in California, it was impossible to comply with this rule of the department. He paid his officers at the end of every month, and wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury that he would be obliged to continue to do so, or he would not be able to keep men in his office, as they were obliged, at that time, to pay their board motey in advance.

These are the circumstances under which Col. Collier discharged his duties as Collector, and the above are some of the charges that have been made agninst him.

Col. Collier went to California with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year, and had no assistants at all. As Collector, he had to collect the revenues. As Appraiser, he had to value goods. When he seized goods, he had to assume the respon-sibility of Admiralty Judge in deciding upon forfeitures, and he was actually obliged to act as Marshal and carry his own judgments into effect. How different is the situation of things in California now T. Butler King has a salary of \$10,000 a year; he has an assistant with a salary of \$6,000 or \$7,000. a Surveyor with a salary of \$6,000; two Appraisers at \$6,000 each; two Assistant Appraisers at \$4,000 each, and a District Judge, District Aitorney, Marshall, and other officers are located there for the purpose of carrying the laws into effect. Col. Collier, from the necessity of the case, was obliged to assume every kind of responsibility. Indeed, we think he has been treated in a very shabby manner by the government. If he had insisted that the merchants should have unloaded their vessels when he went there, and landed their goods, an immense amount of property would have been destroyed by the first great fire. The ships in the bay, however, kept this property safe. Mr. Rodman, his successor, saw at to enforce the Custom House regulations in this respect, and the consequence is that by the last great fire, property to the value of several millions of dollars was destroyed, which would have been saved if Col. Collier's plan had been continued, of allowing the merchants to store their goods affect. The Alia Colifornia, in speaking on this subject, says: at \$6,000 each; two Assistant Appraisers at \$4,000

subject, says:-After the arrival here of Colonel Collier, he became

chants to store affoat. Goods on shipboard were these almost entirely exempt from fire risks. But government saw fit to send out here an agent who knew as much sabout California as many other appointees sent here upon missions for which neither education, taste, nor the gode fitted them. This agent a Mr. Rodman, came, pretended to see and examine into the custom house arrangements, and report upon the warehousing facilities of this port, jumped at an opinion, and made his report sgainst the evidence of his eyesight that San Francisco abounded in safe, fire proof buildings, suitable for publicatores, which merchants and shippers could use for bonded goods. In consequence of this report, Colonal Collier received an unmerited amount of reprimand, and finally was rejected by the Sonate for an office which hy a wise and liberal policy, he had saved millions of clustes to the citizens, without a dollar's loss to the government. Another evidence of the petty manner in which chants to store affoat. Goods on shipboard were the had so laithfully and effectually filled, and in which, by a wise and liberal policy, he had saved millions of charsto the citizens, without a dollar's loss to the government. Another evidence of the petty manner in which it was expected Colonel Collier should conduct his office as Collector, is the fact that he was limited to an expenditure of \$150 for a safe, in which to keep the public moneys. He endeavored to purchase one at that rate, but without success. He was offered one for \$1,700, which at public auction realized \$300. Being restricted, he was obliged, therefore, to get on as well as he could, and keep the public moneys in his room, without a vanis, and without a safe, having upwards of a million of dollars in it at a time, and afraid to leave his oversight of it for a moment, lest it might be stolen. This was the condition of things when the first great fire broke out in San Francisco, and but for Colonel Collier's resolution, the flames would in all probability have consumed the Collector's office, and the government funds would have been stolen. As it was, it was with great difficulty he saved both. Three or four hundred men congregated round the building, and demanded compensation for assisting him in saving the office. He was attacked by these men, and was obliged to call upon the officer of the revenue cutter in the harbor for protection, which was promptly rendered.

In conclusion, from what we have heard, we think that Colonel Collier was perfectly justified in all he did. He did not hesitate to assume responsibility, when it was necessary for him to do so, for the interest of the government and the mercantile community. If he had been timid, or if he had declined to disregard, for the time being, the strict letter of the law, chaos would have been lost; the government would have lost everything; and property to the value of several millions of dollars would have been destroyed by fire.

Changes in the Value of Real Estate in the

Changes in the Value of Real Estate in the Lower Wards of the City of New York.

It is curious to notice the changes which have ocourred in the value of real estate in the commerpial part of this city, during the last thirty years; and to observe that, notwithstanding the constant increase of the city in wealth and population, such are the whims and fancies of men of business, some locations in the lower wards, where the trade and commerce of this emporium are carried on, are actually valued at less than they were twenty or thirty years since. This is shown by the rate at which such property is constantly sold, or is valued by the assessors for taxes, or the comparative rents paid thereon. We propose to give a few instances, as the result of our inquiries and observations—first remarking that the increase of the value of real estate in the lower part of the city has been great in the aggregate, as might be supposed, from the general removal of families up town, and the conversion of dwelling houses in the lower wards into stores, hotels boarding houses.

The following is the comparative valuation of real estate, as assessed, in the four lower wards, in

First ward	10,514,500 9,897,900	1849. \$28,011,100 14,831,250 12,627,750 8,080,170
Total, Increase value of real	\$63,550,270	

\$17,093,970

A large portion of this increase of value in buildings, however, may be attributed to the cost of the expensive banking houses, warehouses, and other edifices, which have been creeted since the great fire of 1835, and other improvements which have taken place down town—for it is a fact that there has been a great decline in rents in such streets as Pearl street, Greenwich street, and other sections of the lower wards, within the last twenty years. In Pearl street, for instance, if we compare the rents paid at present, with those obtained for the same warehouses in 1832 and 1834, taking the whole range from l'eck slip to Broad street, we find the decline from fifty to seventy per cent. We may name one store in that street, which formerly rented for three thousand dollars, and which now rents for nine hundred dollars only.

Pearl street, it is well known, has been for many years the great mart of the dry goods trade, and it is mainly in that business that most of these great changes have taken place; and this decline in rents in Pearl street has been going on, while the trade in dry goods has increased in common with other cause of this apparent anomaly, we believe it will be found mainly in the propensity to change - whi is common to all human affairs-which causes the influence of fashion to operate as well in trade, as in the social concerns of life. The first great change in the course of the city business, which withdrew much of the dry goods and other trade from Pearl Street, occurred after the improvements which took place after the great fire of December, 1835, a large number of extensive warehouses having been erected in other streets in the First ward, after that event. In consequence, many merchants removed from Pearl street to those locations, some of which, again, in turn, are losing their share of popularity as favorite stands; and at the present Broadway, which, a few years ago, was principally confined to the retail business, is the nost fashionable street for the wholesale fancy most fashionable street for the wholesale faney and staple dry goods trade, and the highest tents in the city are paid for the new and costly warehouses in that quarter. Fulton, John, Nassau and William streets, may also be said to have improved as business streets, within a few years. Courtlandt street has materially changed its character, and property for business purposes in that street, has greatly increased in value. Dey street is, at present, undergoing great alterations, by widening the street, and the erection of many spacious warehouses, calculated for the wholesale trade in various branches.

The lower part of Greenwich street was formerly occupied as residences by some of the most fashions.

The lower part of Greenwich street was formerly occupied as residences by some of the most fashionrible families in the city. It is now principally tenanted by boarding house keepers, particularly by those who accommodate German and other emigrants, which has the effect, generally, to drive out the American population. In that part of the city, rents are lower than they were thirty years since; and dwelling houses which then rented for \$500, may now be had for twenty-five per cent less—say \$600.

XO.

The following shows the low valuation placed by a Assessors upon some of the dwellings in Green-

91	wich street:-
	No. 59, a large building, formerly the residence the late William W. Woolsey, \$11.00
d	No. 31, assessed to Dr. Bibby 5,5
9	32, " R. R. Morris, 5,5
	34, " J. P. Sterm, 5,5
3	The elegant row of dwelling houses fronting the
	Bowling Green and State street, are now valued
	considerably less than they would probably has
	brought thirty years since, or soan after they we
	erected. They are estimated by the assessors at fro
	\$18,000 to \$20,000 each; and it appears from the
	sales of the lots on which they were built, made !
	order of the corporation in 1815, that they were pu
	chased by the persons named at the following
	trines :

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2.	Pet	ter R	emse	m,	**	-00	120	00	20.7	. 16	ă,			-73	9,1	
3.	Jai	mes !	lyers			64				6	64				8,1	ä
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5.	Ab	ijah	Wee	ton,	**			(4)	ä	ä		(4)		- 1	10,1	
6.	Do	mini	ek La	yneh,					100	i i	20	.,		- 1	ш	ı
7.	Ste	pher	Wh	itne	۲	10				i.	ü			- 1	6,4	Ä
- 8:	Α.	Wes	ton.		84.	22			-	-			24		80	ı
9.	Th	os. R	. Me	rcein	14.					116		6			83	å
10.	Ro	bert	Len	X	500		w	6	1		61	re:	**		83	ı
11.	Jos	. Bla	ckwe	11,					1		ķ,	ú	-		80	ı
12.	Job	in Se	rarte	rout,							۵.	ü		- 1	30,	ä
															-	

Most of these houses are still occupied by old New Yorkers, and are considered fachionable residences; but it is not probable that they can withstand the progress of improvement and the desira for change, many years longer. It is certain that the lower part of fireadway, bowling treee. State street, and vicinity, must soon be occupied only for warchouses, hotels and boarding houses.

The facts we have stated clearly show that real claim even in the most recorperous commercial.

eria's, even in the most prosperous commerci-cities, is subject to fluctuations in value, from caus not careful observers, but often governed by the whis and fancies of individuals engaged in trade, or ha-ing an influence on the fashions and tagles of socia-in their day and generation